

PHOTO DIODE IC

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a photodetector, and more particularly to a
5 photodetector of an optical pick-up for detecting the laser beam radiated by a two-
wavelength laser diode (LD) that varies with the kind of an optical disk, to convert the
detected laser beam into an electrical signal.

BACKGROUND ART

10 An optical recording and reproducing apparatus records data in an optical disk and
reproduces the recorded data into a signal that can be recognized by a user. An optical pick-
up is required for recording and reproducing data. When data is recorded, the optical pick-
up radiates a laser beam on the surface of an optical disk to form a pit. Also, when the
recorded data is reproduced, the optical pick-up optically reads information on the pit formed
15 on the optical disk to output an electrical signal. In order to perform such an operation, the
optical pick-up is composed of a plurality of optical elements such as a laser diode (LD) for
radiating a laser beam, a diffraction grating, a beam splitter for controlling the deflection of a
laser beam, a plurality of lenses for forming an optical path, and a sensor for detecting a
signal.

20 On the other hand, the optical disk used for recording and reproducing data is divided
into a compact disk (CD) and a digital video disk (DVD). Therefore, recently, an optical
recording and reproducing apparatus having a function of recording data in and/or
reproducing data from a CD and a DVD is commonly used. In order to record data in

and/or reproduce data from such an optical recording and reproducing device, a laser beam having wavelength that varies with either the CD or the DVD, is radiated. In order to perform such an operation, a conventional optical recording and reproducing apparatus separately includes a CD LD and a DVD LD and, accordingly, a CD optical portion and a
5 DVD optical portion.

The above-described conventional optical pick-up includes two LDs to have a complicated structure of an optical system. That is, the number of optical elements that constitute the optical pick-up increases such that the structure of an optical system is complicated. In particular, according to the conventional optical pick-up, when optical
10 elements such as a beam splitter and a photo diode, having an optical path common to the two LDs, are assembled in order to conform the optical axes of the laser beams radiated by two LDs to coincide with each other, a complicated assembling process must be performed. Therefore, according to the conventional optical pick-up, due to the complicated assembling process, productivity is reduced, process yield deteriorates, and the number of optical
15 elements increases to increase manufacturing cost.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a photodetector included in an optical pick-up capable of detecting the laser beam radiated by a two-wavelength laser diode
20 (LD) that can be appropriately used to simplify and to miniaturize the optical pick-up and to reduce the manufacturing cost of the optical pick-up.

To achieve the object of the present invention, according to the present invention, it is possible to easily detect light components emitted from the two-wavelength laser diode

using a twelve-division photodetector.

Here, the two-wavelength LD radiates a DVD laser beam and a CD laser beam. The photodetector generates a tracking error (TE) signal and a focusing error (FE) signal from the laser beam reflected by a DVD or a CD. In order to perform such an operation, the
5 photodetector is divided into an eight-division photodetector in order to detect the laser beam reflected by the DVD and a four-division photodetector in order to detect the laser beam reflected by the CD.

When either a DVD-R or a DVD±RW is mounted in an optical recording and reproducing apparatus, the photodetector generates a DVD FE signal by an astigmatism
10 method and a TE signal by a differential push-pull (DPP) method. When a DVD-ROM is mounted in the optical recording and reproducing apparatus, the photodetector generates the DVD FE signal by the astigmatism method and the TE signal by a differential phase detection (DPD) method. When a CD is mounted in the optical recording and reproducing apparatus, the photodetector generates a CD FE signal by the astigmatism method and the TE signal by
15 the DPD method. Therefore, when the two-wavelength LD is included, it is possible to simplify the structure of the optical system of the optical pick-up.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 schematically illustrates an optical pick-up according to a preferred
20 embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 schematically illustrates an arrangement relationship among the sensors that constitute the photodetector illustrated in Fig. 1;

Figs. 3a to 3c are detailed circuit diagrams of the photodetector illustrated in Fig. 2;

and

Fig. 4 is a schematic circuit diagram of the photodetector illustrated in Figs. 3a to 3c.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

5 The above-described object and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail a preferred embodiment thereof with reference to the attached drawings.

Fig. 1 schematically illustrates an optical pick-up according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

10 Referring to Fig. 1, an optical pick-up 100 according to the present invention includes a two-wavelength laser diode (LD) 110, a diffraction grating 120, a beam splitter 130, a condensing lens 140, an object lens 150, and a photodetector 160.

 The optical pick-up 100 according to the present invention is included in an optical recording and reproducing apparatus (not shown) and optically reads data recorded in an
15 optical disk 100a and converts the data into an electrical signal to output the electrical signal. Here, the optical recording and reproducing apparatus such as a compact disk player (CDP), a digital video disk player (DVDP), and a digital video disk recorder (DVDR), records data in and/or reproduces data from the optical disk 100a. The optical disk 100a that is an optical recording medium in which data is recorded is divided into a DVD such as a DVD-R, a
20 DVD-RW, a DVD+RW, a DVD-RAM, and a DVD-ROM and a CD such as a CD-R, a CD-RW, and a CD-ROM and is not limited to the above. Here, R means that data can be recorded once and \pm RW and RAM mean that data can be recorded a plurality of times.

 In a two-wavelength LD 110, a DVD light source 112 and a CD light source 114 that

radiate light components having different wavelengths are included in a case (such as a can). In Fig. 1, a one-dot chain line, a two-dot chain line, and a dotted line denote a path of the light radiated by the DVD light source 112, a path of the light radiated by the CD light source 114, and a path of the central light of the respective light components, respectively.

5 When a DVD is mounted in an optical recording and reproducing apparatus (not shown), the DVD light source 112 emits visible rays having a wavelength of about 650nm. When a CD is mounted in the optical recording and reproducing apparatus, the CD light source 114 emits infrared rays having a wavelength of about 780nm. The DVD light source 112 and the CD light source 114 are used for recording a predetermined signal in the optical
10 disk 100a or for reading the recorded signal from the optical disk 100a and are separated from each other by a predetermined distance d.

 The diffraction grating 120 divides the laser beam having a predetermined wavelength radiated by the two-wavelength LD 110 into at least three beams. That is, the laser beam of a predetermined wavelength that passes through the diffraction grating 120 is
15 divided into a 0 order beam that travels straight by a diffraction groove formed on the grating and a ± 1 order beam that travels at a predetermined diffraction angle. A divided laser beam is used in order to minimize the CD offset of a TE signal generated during the movement of the object lens 150 as described later. Here, the 0 order beam is the central light among the diffracted light components, the +1 order beam is first peripheral light component, and the -1
20 order beam is second peripheral light component.

 The beam splitter 130 makes the three beams divided by the diffraction grating 120 radiated onto the optical disk 100a and makes the laser beam reflected by the optical disk 100a incident on the photodetector 160 as described later.

The condensing lens 140 that is a kind of collimating lens converts the laser beam having a predetermined diffraction angle caused by the beam splitter 130 into parallel light to output the parallel light.

5 The object lens 150 makes the laser beam output by the condensing lens 140 focused on the optical disk 100a. The object lens 150 performs a focusing servo and a tracking servo by an actuator (not shown).

10 The laser beam reflected from the surface of the optical disk 100a is incident on a predetermined position of the photodetector 160 through the object lens 150, the condensing lens 140, and the beam splitter 130. The photodetector 160 is a kind of photodiode integrated circuit (IC) for detecting the light reflected by the optical disk 100a to convert the light into an electrical signal. Description thereof is omitted since it is a well-known technology.

According to the present invention, the photodetector 160 is illustrated in Fig. 2.

15 Referring to Fig. 2, the photodetector 160 according to the present invention is a twelve-division detector and has a DVD sensor 162 and a CD sensor 164. The DVD sensor 162 and the CD sensor 164 are separated from each other by a predetermined distance d' from the center of the DVD sensor 162 to the center of the CD sensor 164. The predetermined distance d' is calculated considering the characteristics of optical elements such as the distance d between the DVD light source 112 and the CD light source 114 and the
20 thickness, the position, and the angle of the beam splitter 130. For example, the predetermined distance d' is proportional to the thickness of the beam splitter 130.

A DVD sensor 162 used as a first detector receives and detects the laser beam reflected by the DVD. In order to perform such an operation, the DVD sensor 162 is

composed of a first central sensor 162a divided into four regions A, B, C, and D and first and second peripheral sensors 162b and 162c each divided into two regions E and F and G and H. Among the beams divided by the diffraction grating 120, the 0 order beam is incident on the first central sensor 162a, the +1 order beam is incident on the first peripheral sensor 162b, and the -1th beam is incident on the second peripheral sensor 162c.

Hereinafter, for convenience sake, the signals detected from the respective divided regions are denoted by the same reference numerals as those of the regions from which the signals are detected.

The signals A to H detected by the DVD sensor 162 generate a first focusing error (FE) signal and first and second tracking error (TE) signals.

To be specific, the first FE signal is generated by the signals A, B, C, and D divided by and detected by the first central sensor 162a using an astigmatism method. This is because, when the optical disk 100a is a DVD, the laser beam reflected by the DVD has a predetermined astigmatism while passing through the beam splitter 130. Since the astigmatism method, a differential push-pull (DPP) method as described later, a differential phase detection (DPD) method, and a three-beam method, are well-known to those who skilled in the art, detailed description thereof is omitted.

The first and second TE signals are generated by the signals A to H detected by the DVD sensor 162 using the DPP method, the DPD method, and the three-beam method. According to the present invention, the DVD sensor 162 generates the first TE signal by the DPP method when the optical disk 100a is a DVD-R and a DVD±RW and generates the second TE signal by the DPD method when the optical disk is a DVD-ROM.

On the other hand, the CD sensor 164 used as a second detector receives and detects

the laser beam reflected by the CD to generate a second FE signal and a third TE signal. In order to perform such an operation, the CD sensor 164 is divided into four regions I, J, K, and L. That is, the second FE signal is generated by the signals I, J, K, and L divided by and detected by the CD sensor 164 using the astigmatism method. The third TE signal is generated by the signals I, J, K, and L divided by and detected by the CD sensor 164 using the DPD method or the three-beam method. According to the present invention, the CD sensor 164 generates the third TE signal by the DPD method.

This is because, since the diffraction angle caused by the diffraction grating 120 varies with the wavelength of each laser beam and the track pitch of the DVD and the track pitch of the CD are $0.74\mu\text{m}$ and $1.6\mu\text{m}$, which are different from each other, it is difficult to control the phases of laser beams having different diffraction angles using the three-beam method. That is, in order to solve the problem that it is difficult to control the phases of the laser beams focused on the DVD and the CD by the diffraction grating 120 because the two phases are different from each other, the TE signals are generated by the DPD method in the case of the CD.

Methods of generating the FE signals and the TE signals will be described in detail in accordance with the kinds of the optical disk 100a.

Figs. 3a to 3c are detailed circuit diagrams of the photodetector illustrated in Fig. 2.

Fig. 3a is a circuit diagram illustrating a part of the photodetector illustrated in Fig. 3 in order to describe a method of detecting the first TE signal when the optical disk of Fig. 1 is either the DVD-R or the DVD±RW.

Referring to Fig. 3a, the photodetector 160 further includes a first calculating portion 166 for generating the first TE signal. The first calculating portion 166 generates the first

TE signal by the DPP method. The generated first TE signal is used for the tracking servo of the optical pick-up 100 when the optical disk 100a is either the DVD-R or the DVD±RW.

In order to perform such an operation, the first calculating portion 166 includes a first adder 166a, a second adder 166b, a third adder 166c, a first subtracter 166d, a second subtracter 166e, a third subtracter 166f, an amplifier 166g, and a fourth subtracter 166h.

The first adder 166a adds B to C ($B+C$) among the respective signals A, B, C, and D of the 0 order beam. The second adder 166b adds A to D ($A+D$). The first subtracter 166d subtracts ($A+D$) from ($B+C$) ($(B+C)-(A+D)$). This is because the phase of ($B+C$) is different from the phase of ($A+D$).

The second subtracter 166e adaptively subtracts the signal E of the +1 order beam from the signal F of the +1 order beam ($F-E$). The third subtracter 166f adaptively subtracts the signal G of the -1 order beam from the signal H of the -1 order beam ($H-G$). The third adder 166c adds ($F-E$) to ($H-G$) ($(H-G)+(F-E)$). This is because the phase of ($F-E$) is equal to the phase of ($H-G$).

The amplifier 166g amplifies the signal output from the third adder 166c by a predetermined number K ($K\{(H-G)+(F-E)\}$). Here, K is a gain value corresponding to the ratio of the amount of the 0 order beam to the amount of the ± 1 order beam is set in the form of a predetermined look-up table (not shown).

The fourth subtracter 166h subtracts $K\{(H-G)+(F-E)\}$ from $(B+C)-(A+D)$ to output the first TE signal $\{(B+C)-(A+D)\}-K\{(H-G)+(F-E)\}$. Therefore, the first TE signal of the optical disk 100a is calculated by the DPP method.

Fig. 3b is a circuit diagram illustrating a part of the photodetector illustrated in Fig. 3 in order to describe a method of detecting the first FE signal when the optical disk of Fig. 1 is

either the DVD-R or the DVD±RW and a method of detecting the second TE signal when the optical disk of Fig. 1 is the DVD-ROM.

Referring to Fig. 3b, the photodetector 160 further includes a second calculating portion 167. The second calculating portion 167 generates the first FE signal of the optical disk 100a by the astigmatism method and the second TE signal of the optical disk 100a by the DPD method. Here, the generated first FE signal is used for the focusing servo of the optical pick-up 100 when the optical disk 100a is one of the DVD-R, the DVD±RW, and the DVD-ROM. The second TE signal is used for the tracking servo of the optical pick-up 100 when the optical disk 100a is the DVD-ROM.

In order to perform such an operation, the second calculating portion 167 includes a fourth adder 167a, a fifth adder 167b, and a fifth subtracter 167c. The fourth adder 167a adds B to D ($B+D$) among the respective signals A, B, C, and D of the 0 order beam. The fifth adder 167b adds A to C ($A+C$). The fifth subtracter 167c subtracts ($B+D$) from ($A+C$) ($(A+C)-(B+D)$). That is, the finally output ($(A+C)-(B+D)$) is used as the first FE signal and the second TE signal in accordance with the kinds of the optical disk 100a.

Fig. 3c is a circuit diagram illustrating a part of the photodetector illustrated in Fig. 3 in order to describe methods of detecting the second FE signal and the third TE signal when the optical disk of Fig. 1 is the CD.

Referring to Fig. 3c, the photodetector 160 further includes a third calculating portion 168. The third calculating portion 168 generates the second FE signal by the astigmatism method and the third TE signal by the DPD method. The generated second FE signal and third TE signal are used for the focusing servo and the tracking servo of the optical pick-up 100 when the optical disk 100a is the CD.

In order to perform such an operation, the third calculating portion 168 includes a sixth adder 168a, a seventh adder 168b, and a sixth subtracter 168c. The sixth adder 168a adds J to L (J+L) among the signals I, J, K, and L detected by the CD sensor 164. The seventh adder 168b adds I to K (I+K). The sixth subtracter 168c subtracts (J+L) from (I+K) ((I+K)-(J+L)). The finally output (I+K)-(J+L) is the second FE signal and the third TE signal.

The methods of generating the FE signals and the TE signals in accordance with the kinds of the above-described optical disk 100a will be simply described in [TABLE 1].

[TABLE 1]

10

Kinds of Optical Disk	Methods	Signals	TE signals	
			Methods	Signals
DVD-R/ \pm RW/RAM	Astigmatism	(A+C)-(B+D)		
DVD-ROM	Astigmatism	(A+C)-(B+D)	DPP	{(B+C)-(A+D)}-K{(H-G)+(F-E)}
CD	Astigmatism	(I+K)-(J+L)	DPD	(A+C)-(B+D)
			DPD	(I+K)-(J+L)

Referring to [TABLE 1], when the two-wavelength laser LD 110 is used, the operations performed in order to record data in and to reproduce data from the optical disk 100a are calculated by the methods set in accordance with the kinds of the optical disk 100a.

On the other hand, Fig. 4 is a schematic circuit diagram of the photodetector illustrated in Figs. 3a to 3c.

Referring to Fig. 4, the photodetector 160 further includes a switching portion 170. The switching portion 170 adaptively and selectively outputs either the first TE signal

generated by the DPP method or the second TE signal generated by the DPD method in accordance with the kind of the optical disk 100a. For example, when the optical disk 100a is one of the DVD-R, the DVD+RW, and the DVD-RW, the switching portion 170 selectively outputs the first TE signal calculated by the first calculating portion 166. At this time, the first FE signal is output.

When the optical disk 100a is the DVD-ROM, the switching portion 170 selectively outputs the second TE signal calculated by the second calculating portion 167. At this time, the first FE signal is output. Here, the selection of the switching portion 170 is controlled by a controlling portion (not shown) for controlling the whole operation of the optical pick-up

100.

On the other hand, the third TE signal calculated by the third calculating portion 168 can be calculated by the three-beam method as well as by the DPD method. The three-beam method can be used by controlling the diffraction angle so that the three beams are focused on the least common multiple track of the track pitches of the DVD and the CD. This is because the track pitch of the DVD is different from the track pitch of the CD.

On the other hand, when the photodetector 160 according to the above-described present invention is used for the optical pick-up 100 that emits the two-wavelength laser beam, it is possible to detect the FE signals and the TE signals using a simple optical system as illustrated in Fig. 1.

As described above, according to the photodetector of the present invention, it is possible to apply the photodetector to the optical pick-up that emits the two-wavelength laser beam. In particular, since it is possible to reduce the number of necessary optical elements by the photodetector according to the present invention, it is possible to miniaturize and

simplify the optical pick-up and to improve the assembling of the optical pick-up, and to reduce the manufacturing cost of the optical pick-up, and to minimize the number of parts. Accordingly, it is possible to improve reliability and to thus improve productivity.

5 While this invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to a preferred embodiment thereof, it will be understood by those who skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

INDUSTRIAL APLICABILITY

10 The present invention relates to a twelve-division photodetector of an optical pick-up for detecting the laser beam radiated by the two-wavelength laser diode that varies with the kind of an optical disk to convert the laser beam into an electrical signal.